BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1863. NO. 275.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR 3D WEEK IN OCTOBER.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
18. Sunday	6 28	5 32
19. Monday—Cornwallis surren'd, 1781	6 29	5 31
20. Tuesday—America discovered, 1492	6 30	5 20
21. Wednesday—Batt Trafalgar, 1805	6 31	5 29
22. Thursday—Batt. of Leesburg, 1861	6 32	5 28
23. Friday	6 34	5 26
24. Saturday—D. Webster died, 1852	6 35	5 25

First Quarter Monday, 19th October. Full Moon, Monday, 26th October.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—The Petersburg *Express* of this morning has Northern dates to the 16th. Curtin's majority as far as heard from is twenty thousand. Seventy one counties in Ohio give Brough 6400 majority. Stone, a Lincolnite, has been elected Governor of Iowa. The Yankees claim a decided victory at Bristoe Station.—Meade telegraphs to Washington that he captured five pieces of artillery, two stand of colors and four hundred and fifty prisoners. A thousand men from the convalescent camp at Washington were detailed on the 15th to throw up fortifications South of the Potomac. Affairs in Rosecrans' army reported to be without interest.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—The usual firing continues today from our batteries. No reply from the enemy.

The *Ironsides* and four monitors still lie quiet off Morris Island. The Yankees are hard at work on another brttery East of Gregg and facing the sea. A large number of tents have suddenly disappeared from Morris Island and very few transports are left in Folly Inlet.

From Gordonsville—Prisoners Coming, &c.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 20.—One thousand Yankee prisoners, captured last week, are expected here to-night. The Rapidan bridge will be repaired by to-morrow morning.

Still Later From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—Flag of truce boat this morning at City Point brought no prisoners and but one passenger, Monsieur Paul, the French Consul at Richmond, who has been absent several weeks.

Northern papers of the 17th are all jubilant over the result of the fight at Bristoe Station. Col. Mallon, 42d N. Y., was killed in the fight. Telegram from Washington, 16th, says our army last night was in line of battle. The whole baggage and transportation trains was sent to the river.

Sutler's crossed to Alexandria. The loss of the second Corps in the battle of Bristoe Station, was 200 killed and wounded. The cannonading Thursday, was caused by an attempt of the Rebels to cross Bull Run.

News from the front to-day indicates all quiet. Relative to the position, both armies it is believed remain unchanged.

Telegram from St. Louis claims the defeat of Shelby's raiders with the loss of all their artillery and baggage and a large number of small arms and prisoners.

STEVENSON, Oct. 15.—Wheeler has recrossed the river at Muscle Shoal, closely pursued by our troops. Brough's majority in Ohio is upwards of 75,000. Gold at New York on Thursday rose to one hundred and fifty-seven and closed on Friday at 154 3-4.

WON'T GO TO CONGRESS.

While others are trying to get out of the army by being elected to Congress, Maj. Rufus Barringer refuses to go to Congress, to remainin the army. Maj. Barringer is right, for the country needs all able-bodied men in the field. We copy his letter:

ORANGE C. H., VA., Oct. 17, 1863.

I have recently received numerous solicitations to become a candidate for Congress in the 8th District. These solicitations, I have uniformly declined.—Within the last few days, I learn that many of my friends still propose voting for me, whether a candidate or not. Whilst I am deeply grateful to all who have thus manifested an interest in my behalf and propose giving me this testimonial of their confidence, I deem it due alike to them and to myself to state, that for many reasons I much prefer my name should not be thus used.

I entered the army from a sense of duty alone, counting the cost and knowing the sacrifices. Our great object is not yet obtained; and I do not consider it consistent with my obligations here to accept any civil or political office during the war. I think it better for those in the service to stand by their colors, whilst those at home should all unite in a cordial and earnest support of the authorities in feeding, clothing and otherwise sustaining the gallant men (and their families) who are fighting not only for our rights, but for the safety of our homes and firesides. My chief desire is to see all party bickerings allayed, at least during this momentus struggle. The army is not faint-hearted and will nobly perform its duty to the country. If croakers, growlers and grumblers, who torment themselves and all around them with imaginary evils, could only lay aside their fears; if boarders, speculators and money-makers could only be induced to forget their selfish ends for a season; if conscripts, skulkers and deserters, could only be got to their commands, and all come up to the work like patriots and men, the army, under the blessing of God, would soon secure us victory and peace. Oh! that these men would reflect upon the error of their ways and open their hearts to the call of our bleeding country. My prayer is that all dissentions amongst us in North Carolina may be healed, and that henceforth we will have but one party there, that headed by our sworn constitutional chosen leaders—President Davis and Governor Vance—the party appealing alike to our duty, our honor, our interest and our safety; the party now consecrated by the blood of our heroic dead, proclaiming war to the death, rather than submission to the cruel, fanatical, hated despotism of the North. Rather a thousand deaths, fighting for my native land, than subjugation by such a people. Nay, worse than that. Let this war stop short of independence, and Federal conscription awaits every able-bodied man amongst us to fight *their* battles against the French in Mexico. There is no alternative but to conquer a peace, and the sooner the whole country arouses itself to this great truth, the sooner will victory crown our efforts, and the blessings of peace gladden our hearts.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
RUFUS BARRINGER,
Maj. 1st N. C. Cav.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—The *Sentinel* of Monday says:

There has been a multitude of rumors of every variety from the scene of operations in Northern Virginia. We have the best reason for saying, however, that up to Thursday last there had been no considerable engagement with the enemy. Meade was retreating with all his might, and along every road that led to the Potomac, Gen. Lee was following him, and seeking battle; but such was Meade's alarm and the celerity of his movements, that Gen. Lee could neither get upon his flank, nor overtake his rear.—There had been numerous skirmishes, but mainly between comparatively small parties, and mostly cavalry. In all of these the advantage has been with us, and we have taken many prisoners.

We do not credit the report which the telegraph brought on Saturday, of a heavy fight at Bristoe Station, on Wednesday evening last. Our headquarters were at that point on Thursday.

We believe it is true as stated that one of Meade's Corps (Sedgwick's) has been so cut off from the rest during the retreat, that there is a prospect of our making much out of it. It is useless, however, to publish the idle reports begotten of the public excitement, which are told on the streets. We have nothing to do but to wait.

We learn that the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, is expected to be ready for the cars in a few days.

By the cars on last evening, we could gather little reliable information, except that Meade had fled beyond Manasses—beating Lee in a foot race, if not in a fight. They report that no heavy engagement had taken place.

Much anxiety prevails relative to the salt works in Western Virginia, in consequence of the reported raid of the enemy in that direction. We hope, however, that our forces there, and the dispositions which have been made for their reinforcement, will avail for their protection.

Gentlemen from Lewisburg and Millboro' report, on the alleged authority of an officer of Col. W. L. Jackson's forces, that a Yankee camp and three hundred soldiers have been recently captured by that enterprising and gallant commander. The capture is said to have taken place at Bulltown, in Braxton county.

THE NEW COMMAND AT KINSTON—THE PRESIDENT AT WILSON, &c.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Monday has the following letter:

HDQRS. NEAR KINSTON, N. C., October 15, 1863.

As you will see we are near Kinston, N. C., whither we have been blown by a propitious or unpropitious breezes, as time and events may determine,—It may not be generally known that Major General Pickett has charge of the Department of North Carolina, which extends from the Appomattox to Cape Fear river—a very important command, as the entire railroad communication with the South is under his protection. So far as I can see and judge, everything is in good working order, troops are where they should be, and activity and energy are visible on all sides.

I find the people of the old North State willing and ready to do all in their power for the cause; and we were cheered by the waving of handkerchiefs all along the route from Weldon to Goldsboro'. We are treated very kindly by all, and it is with peculiar pleasure I announce the fact that some, although sorely pressed by the war, still refuse to take any compensation for what they can spare, but deal it out with a lavish hand to all who make application. I might add several names to the "roll of honor," but fear of giving offence, for men capable of such deeds are ever unwilling to have them heralded.

The people of Wilson were in excellent spirits, occasioned in part by a speech of President Davis, on his way South. The ladies were very attentive.—Driving the waiters of the hotel off, they waited on him in person at his meal. Having finished, he was called upon for a speech, with which he complied, addressing the ladies in a few remarks and in the housewife style. He told them, among other things, "to take care of their Confederate money, that it would be good in a few days; the washing day is over, the clothes are hung on the line to dry; all that is needed is a little more sunshine." The cars moved off amid the cheering of the crowd and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. Report further says that oscular impressions were freely made and received by the ladies and the President.

Armstead's brigade is now called Barton's brigade, Brig. Gen. S. M. Barton having been assigned to it. He was taken prisoner at the fall of Vicksburg and has been exchanged. He is said to be a Virginian, and from Fredericksburg. He bids fair to give satisfaction.

HORSE STOLEN—$100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM JACKSON, N. C., ON FRIDAY night last, my large Chesnut Sorrell Horse. He has a blaze down the face two or three inches wide, foretop cut off, with a place worn on his neck from being tied with a halter. He is in fine order, light mane and tail.—He paces under the saddle, and had nothing on but a halter when stolen

I will give $50 for the Horse or $100 for the Horse and Thief. W. H. HENDERSON, Courier of the 62d Ga. Reg't, Ransom's Brigade. Address

CAPT. T. G. BARHAM,
Oct 20-2t* Garysburg, N. C.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTATives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-oawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

Bank Cape Fear, Oct. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 180.

A DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. HAS BEEN DEclared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on 1st November.

Oct 20-2w J. G. BURR, Cash'r.

Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard copy 2 weeks.

SITUATION WANTED.

AN AFFLICTED LADY, A WIDOW WITH AN infant child, desires a situation in a family to teach the lower branches of English, and will give lessons in Needle Work if desirable. Has considerable experience in teaching. A home is of greatest consideration. Would like a nurse furnished or assisted in getting one. Address "Teacher" immediately, at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. Oct 19-1w*

RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY.

WANTED, THREE OR FOUR GOOD BLACKsmiths and one or two good negro Drivers. Apply to

S. SMITHURST,
Oct 19-1w* Superintendent, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:
[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November,

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 16-tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM the War Department, persons liable to Conscription will be assigned, at the Camp of Instruction, to regiments of their choice, in Generals Lee or Bragg's army, until further orders.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Oct 16-1w

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:
P. E. HINES,
Oct 10-2awlm Medical Director.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 8th, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, NO. 2. COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,

will meet at the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, on Monday, the 19th of October.

Kinston, in Lenoir, Wednesday, the 21st.

Kenansville, Duplin, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th.

Clinton, in Sampson on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th.

Wilmington, in New Hanover, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of October,

for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 9-t30 Surgeon General.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to this office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 26-t26o Surgeon General.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

COPPER WANTED.

$1 A POUND WILL BE PAID FOR OLD COPPER, by SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Oct 17-10t* Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS—1,100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE (1,100) Eleven Hundred Acres of Land, 14 miles South East of Concord and about 3 miles East of the Reed Gold Mine. The land is well adapted to the culture of wheat and tobacco, is very heavily timbered with Oak Pine and Hickory, has abundance of the purest Water, and can be made one of the best Stock Farms in the Southern Confederacy. Confederate money taken in payment. For further particulars address, enclosing stamps,

CHAS. F. HARRIS,
Oct 20-1w Box 18, Concord, N. C.

Richmond Sentinel and Columbia Guardian copy one week daily and send bills to Bulletin for collection.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.

THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.
Standard copy till forbid.

WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ABOUT 350 POUNDS OF White Lead and 7 Gallons of Linseed Oil that he will sell at market prices. Address Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C. W. H. JOYNER.
Oct 19-5t*

PIANOES FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO VERY GOOD PIANOES.

Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Oct 16-5t* Hillsboro Street, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN of Henderson. Two acres of land attached and necessary out-buildings, nearly new. Another residence in the same town, with 15 acres attached. Apply early. Address me at Kittrell's Depot.

Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL FIFTY BALES COTTON IN THE town of Henderson, well stored and in perfect order. Also 69 bales in South Carolina, well stored and in the safest part of the State, and also in excellent condition. Address me at Kittrell's Depot and apply early.

Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST PRINTING ESTBLISHMENTS in the State, consisting of a No. 4 Washington Press complete; an Empire Job Press, capable of making 1,500 impressions per hour; 250 pounds Long Primer; 300 pounds Brevier, and sixty pounds Nonpareil, together with some 50 Fonts of Newspaper and Job Type; a fine Imposing Stone; 4 double Stands with racks; Standing Galleys, Slide Galleys, Wood and Brass Galleys, Imposing and Job Sticks, Chases, Furniture, &c.—in fact a complete office, nearly new, having been in operation only a few months previous to the breaking out of the war, and has not been in use since then, can be purchased cheap by early application to JOHN NICHOLS,
Oct 13-tf Raleigh, N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE SIXTY-THREE BALES COTton, stored at Raleigh, N. C. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Oct 13-10t* Windsor, N. C.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to

L. W. PECK,
Oct 1-20t* Raleigh, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT the price of Gas will be $20 per thousand feet.

Oct 16-tlnov WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CITIZENS taking steps to provide food and fuel for the indigent and needy of the city, will meet again at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon next, the 21st instant, at four o'clock, to hear the Reports of the Committees and make further arrangement. A full and punctual attendance of the citizens generally is requested, and especially the subscribers and doners. W. J. W. CROWDER,
Oct 19-td Secretary.
City papers copy.

BOOK BINDER WANTED.

WANTED, A GOOD BOOK BINDER TO WORK on Government Work. To one who understands his business, good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to or address

N. S. MORSE & CO.,
Oct 20-2t Chronicle & Sentinel Office, Augusta, Ga.

CIRCULAR SAW MILL.

THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY WISH to purchase the gearing, carriage and saw of a Circular Saw Mill, to be run by water power. Address

S. H. ROGERS, President,
Oct 19-tf Or H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer.
Standard, Christian Advocate and Biblical Recorder 2 weeks each.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF THE 5th Congressional District that from and after the 15th inst., the Produce tax will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to aid the public service by promptly bringing in their Tithe, especially wheat, which is now much needed by the army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, by which means the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not sooner than the 1st of January next.

C. B. HARRISON,
Oct 14-3w Capt. & P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.
Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf C. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 4 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	7 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	10 00
Four days	4 00	One month	14 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	25 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be open save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-1aw6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs. E. C. WADDILL,
Oct 10-1aw6m Jailor.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-1m Administrator Graham, N. C.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THIS District, Messrs. ARRINGTON and TURNER, will address their fellow-citizens at the places and times following:

Monday,	26th October,	Rolesville,	Wake.
Tuesday,	27th "	Busbee's,	"
Wednesday,	28th "	Barney Jones',	"
Thursday,	29th "	Lashley's X Roads,	"
Friday,	30th "	Green Level,	"
Saturday,	31st "	Law's,	"

Mr. Turner will address the people of Raleigh and vicinity in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th October. Oct 13-td

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address

KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 5-1m Graham, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.
H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1863.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in the price of everything used in the publication of this paper, or in any way connected with it, renders an advance in our terms necessary to continue the paper and to enable us and the worthy men in our service to live. Owing to an advance in the material used in the manufacture of paper, we have been notified of an advance of 25 cents on the pound in that article, making the cost of paper 75 cents per pound. When we state that as late as last Spring we only paid 25 cents for paper, the necessity for an advance in our rates will be apparent. We have also to submit to an advance of one hundred per cent. in the cost of Ink, while our expenses for labor, felegraphic reports, wood, gas, glue, &c., have been more than doubled in the last few months.

For these reasons our rates for subscription and advertising will be as follows, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER. 1863.

Daily paper, one month,	$2 00
" three months,	6 00
" Six months,	10 00

No subscription taken for a shorter period than one nor longer than six months. We print nothing but a Daily paper, and subscriptions will only be received in accordance with the above terms, and in no case will the paper be sent without the money.

After the first of November our price to Agents and News Dealers will be $8 per hundred, and the price of single copies at the Counter and from Newsboys will be 15 cents.

Subscriptions will be received until the 1st of November at our present rates.

ADVERTISING RATES

On and after the 1st of November will be as follows:

One square, eight lines or less, solid minion, one day, $2, and for every additional day $1:50, and the same for additional squares. Persons sending advertisements from a distance may, by counting 50 words as a square, calculate the cost for any number of insertions, and accompany the advertisement with the money. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance or they will not be inserted. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 for each square for every insertion. These rates will apply to advertisements of any length.

Marriages, deaths and everything of a personal character are charged for as advertisements.

To Printers.

One or two Printers can find steady employment in this office by immediate application. None but good, steady Printers need apply. The highest wages will be paid.

We are beginning to realize the extent of the mighty struggle in which for nearly three years we have been engaged. One after another the pins erected by fanatical enthusiasts are being knocked from under us, and the naked reality is opening up to the view. When we commenced this war many of our people expected others to do the fighting for us, if any had to be done, but now all such delusions have vanished and we find that we must depend alone on our own strong arms and stout hearts.

But recently, we heard a distinguished divine from Virginia, a gentleman who boasted that he was an original secessionist, declare that his only hope of deliverance for the South was through the success of the democratic party of the North. *Secession* was a kind of mania and but few persons retained the use of their mental faculties after imbibing it, and though deluded we doubt not but the learned prelate is perfectly conscientious when he harangues the people on the hustings and promises them an early peace as the result of democratic ascendency in the North. But the result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, will cause the scales to fall from the eyes of the people if it does not undeceive those who have misled them. The North is in earnest, terribly in earnest in this war, and her people are united almost to a man in their determination to prosecute the sanguinary struggle. The Republican party, as the war party, have got everything their own way at the North, and we need look for no more democratic victories in that direction while the war lasts. The government there, as here, makes a partizan and a supporter of every man it commissions, and the idea of beating the war party at the ballot-box is supremely ridiculous. Lincoln and the war are popular institutions at the North, and we can hope for no peace as the result of disaffection, division or revolution among our enemies, the reasoning of the learned expounders to the contrary notwithstanding.

The democrats of the Northwest, our "brethren" from whom so much has been expected, met us at Donaldson, Corinth, Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and now confront us at Chattanooga. They stand by the flag of their government, they fight its battles, they receive its currency, and will never desert either while there are armies in the field, and our only hope of peace is to conquer them. So this pin is knocked from under us. We have nothing to hope from the Northwest but blows, and from the way in which her people are pouring down into Tennessee we shall likely receive some very heavy ones. We have only to put our men in the field and meet the issue. But we beg venerable divines not to harangue the people again upon a subject that is "played out." The Northwest is not with us nor for us, but among our most deadly enemies, and as such we must meet them.

Another prop has receded from the vision, and we begin to see ourselves as others see us. In the beginning of the war the *precipitators* promised us that cotton should be king, that the nations of the earth should bow at our feet and that our independence would be gained without fighting. In fact the men who promised to do all the fighting, to wipe up all the blood shed with their handkerchiefs and save the vulgar populace from all harm, are now *living*—and likely to live so far as any exposure to danger from the war is concerned—and exhibit themselves to our mortal view. We will do them the credit to suppose that, like the learned prelate aforesaid, who relied upon the Northern democracy for our salvation, they were sincere, and really believed what they preached, but the bitter experience of over two years has taught us that cotton is not king, Europe is not at our feet, nor likely to be, and that none of the powers across the water are likely to take part in our quarrel, to the extent of assisting us out of our difficulties. We have urged this view of our situation for months, and have begged our authorities to put forward the whole strength of the Confederacy and rely upon our own manhood to drive back our invaders and conquer a peace from our persecutors, instead of looking to Europe for deliverance. Were we right? Let President Davis answer. In his speech to the populace at Selma, Ala., a few days ago, the President said that "we should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected." Certain it is, that in the commencement of this war, and before the first ordinance of secession was passed by South Carolina, Mr. Davis and his political associates did expect foreign aid, but now, as the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy and the acknowledged leader of the party who, in 1860, forced war upon the country, he tells us, that "we must not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected." We agree with the President and thank him for the assertion, for now surely we shall hear nothing more from the lesser lights about French recognition, by March. We beg the people to remember, hereafter, when demagogues shall whisper an early recognition in their ears, that President Davis has said that "we should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected."

We are in a terrible war, a war that will tax all our energies and resources, to their utmost, and we must rely upon the heroism of our veteran troops and the endurance of our people for success and final independence. Skulkers and cowards base their hopes for deliverance upon foreign intervention or democratic victories at the North, but let him who really desires the independence of the Confederacy look only to the strong arms and stout hearts of our own people. We hope that those who have looked to the democratic party of the North and the powers of Europe for a happy issue out of all our troubles will now shoulder their muskets and march to the front.

Green and Parish are gone but thieves linger behind. Officer Parker left the city on Sunday morning last to escort Green and Parish to the Granville jail for safe keeping, and before night his residence, within a stone's throw of Fayetteville street, was entered and a lot of clothing stolen. We advise housekeepers to look sharp to their smoke houses and wardrobes, for there are thieves about.

PROMOTION.—John B. Neathery to be Assistant Adjutant General and Thomas White to be Assistant Quartermaster, each with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, and to to rank as such from October 1st, 1863.

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

The following letter is from the *Enquirer*:

CULPEPER C. H., Va., Oct. 12, 1863.

I will take a moment as the army moves along to write you of the incident of the campaign up to this writing. The forward movement on the part of the army of Northern Virginia began on Thursday morning last, at which time Generals Anderson and Heth moved their divisions from the vicinity of Peyton's Ford and Rapidan bridge, where they had been encamped for some time past, up to and beyond Orange Court House, on the road leading to Cave's ford, and within two miles of that point, where they encamped for the night, and set to work in cooking rations for three days. The transportation was in excellent order and the men were in the finest kind of spirits. The only drawback to the general fine appearance of the army was the fact that a number of men in each of these divisions were barefooted.—Thursday evening everything was astir and everybody was in conjecture as to what was on foot. At an early hour Generals Hill and Ewell went to General Lee's headquarters and had a prolonged interview. On Friday morning at an early hour Wilcox's brigade, which had, up to this time, been lying still in their camps, near Barnett's Ford, took up the line of march, forming the rear of A. P. Hill's column.—All of these troops crossed the Rapidan early Friday morning, rebel fashion, by wading, at Cave's ford, and proceeded on towards Madison C. H. At dawn, Rhodes' division, which was in the advance of Ewell's corps, moved up to Orange C. H., and soon were followed by Johnson's and Early's divisions. These troops moved across the river, at Barnett's ford, and thence to the South of Hills corps, on the dirt road to Madison C. H.

Meanwhile this movement had been so secretly conducted that the enemy knew nothing of our plans or purposes. We were still keeping up a show of force in front of them on the Rapidan by burning heavy camp fires and by keeping up our regular picket force in front. And the better to conceal our advance we had so moved our force as to keep it concealed from the enemy from their lookouts on Thoroughfare mountain and other elevated points. Friday evening, about 4 o'clock, Stuart began to advance, keeping on our right as we advanced, and so moving as to swing his column around towards Culpeper C. H.; resting on Friday night not far below and beyond Madison C. H.

On Saturday morning our infantry were on the move at dawn, and crossed the Robinson river near Criglersville, and a short time thereafter the cavalry succeeded in flanking and capturing the whole of the 127th New York infantry, and in getting possession of Thoroughfare mountain, which had been the day before a Yankee's signal station. The possession of the mountain enabled us to watch the movements of the enemy, whilst ours were still concealed from them. About 3 o'clock in the evening Stuart came up with the enemy's cavalry near James City, a point about ten miles above Culpeper Court House, and engaged them whilst our infantry passed around to the left.—The firing lasted until after night, and during the engagement the enemy attempted to take, by charging Moorman's battery, but were signally repulsed by Hampton's cavalry.

On Saturday morning the enemy sent Buford across at Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, for the purpose of following in Lee's rear and discovering his object, and at the same time to harass him; but Gen. Lee was too old a soldier "to be caught napping" Fitz. Lee had been left behind to provide against exactly such a contingency as this, and Buford soon "felt him," at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, across which Fitz. Lee drove him, and back still as far as Brandy Station, where Buford formed a junction with Kilpatrick, who was just then retiring before Stuart, who had pressed him down the Sperryville pike, and on by the Goardvine Church road. Here the enemy made a stubborn resistance, bringing their infantry into action, but it was no go; "forward" was the word with us, and "backwark" for the enemy. Just before night they gave back and crossed the Rappahannock river. In this fight, we captured some three hundred prisoners, and some fifty of their wounded also fell into our hands. Our loss in the whole engagement is, about seventy-five in killed and wounded. Thus far, you will see that our infantry have not been brought into play. Our motto, however, is still onward; if there is any fight in the enemy, we will give them a crushing defeat before the week closes.

Our troops took possession of this place about three o'clock yesterday. The last of the enemy's infantry retired through here about one o'clock. Our movement I am told by citizens, was not discovered by the enemy until about twelve o'clock on Saturday; from which time until about the same hour on Sunday—at which time their last train of cars left here—they worked like beavers, and succeeded in getting off nearly all their stores, though I hear we captured a few from them.

I am satisfied that they never had here more than seven corps, viz: the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 11th and 12th. The two latter were sent about two weeks ago to reinforce Rosecrans. So that, at this time, the Yankee army has not over five corps and not over fifty thousand men in all. Meade's headquarters while here were at *Dug Wallach's* house, and Gen. Patrick's, Provost Marshal General, were at Dr. Taliaferro's.

During their stay they seized and carried off Henry Shackleford, Col. Freeman, and Stallard, the depot agent, as prisoners.

Among those killed yesterday I regret to hear of Capt. W. B. Newton, of Hanover county, who fell at the head of his regiment, gallantly leading it to a charge.

I shall leave here to-day and go forward. You will hear from me again as soon as events of sufficient importance to chronicle shall transpire.

Hon. John Minor Botts was arrested to-day by order of General J. E. B. Stuart, and will be sent forward to Richmond as a prisoner of State. I have not learned the charges against him.

AN EDITOR MOBBED IN GEORGIA.

It seems that the Georgians who commenced the business of mobbing newspaper offices by an attack upon an establishment in this city, have the gratification of seeing the beauties of their system practiced in their own State. An editor at Griffin has been "rode on a rail"—whether his office was mobbed or not we cannot say. Demoralization at home and in the army is making rapid strides, and if not arrested the consequences will be fatal to our cause. We cannot free ourselves from the common enemy while we trample under foot the civil laws of the land. The following concerning the case referred to is from an Atlanta paper:

SWAYZE, MORGAN AND THE GRIFFIN MOB.

We have received a communication from Griffin, giving an account of the recent assault made on J. C. Swayze one of the publishes of "The Bugle Horn of Liberty," by some convalescent soldiers at that place. As the communication is entirely of a personal nature, we could not admit it except as an advertisement—as the card from Mr. Swayze on the subject alluded to was published.

Besides this, where personalities are indulged, and the name of one party is given, the other should not remain *in cog.* This much is to explain to "Van Lavonka" the reason why his communication does not appear in this morning's paper.

The affair having become one of public note, we are at liberty to remark on it. We have not a copy of the obnoxious paper before us, and have only given it a casual glance, but have Swayze's card and the statement of our correspondent, from which it appears that "The cause of these preceedings (against Swayze) was that in the last issue of the Bugle Horn of Liberty, several of our Southern ladies and Gen. Morgan were most provokingly caricatured in its efforts at fun."

Mr. Swayze in his card disclaims any intention of disparaging Gen. Morgan, and explains that the cuts referring to the gallant soldier were only used in a satire on illustrated papers of the present time. The card was published before the charge, which may account for no reference being made to the caricatures on Southern ladies.

We have ever contended for the supremacy of civil law, and however much parties may have been provoked by publications in the "Bugle Horn of Liberty," there were other and better measures of redress, than those of personal violence, especially in the form of a mob. If a cause, a gentleman and soldier's dignity, or even female character, is only vindicated by physical force, or any violent measure outside of the laws of civil usage, it amounts to no vindication in the eyes of the unbiassed portion of the world. Such proceedings are seldom justifiable, and never should be resorted to except in cases of absolute necessity—that is where the case cannot be reached through ordinary processes and demands prompt correction.—The law of the land never authorizes, but sometimes tolerates acts of violence, as where a man commits murder in order to save his life.

Judging from the representations made to us and specified above, this violence was unjustifiable. And in saying this, we are not considering the question as to whether Mr. Swayze was justifiable in committing the offense with which he was charged.—Whatever corrective measures may have been due him, we say should have been executed without violation of law. To-day the character of our lovely neighboring city is damaged, her good name suffers throughout the Confederacy, and why? Because it was there that law, order and civility have been set at defiance. But this is not the worst feature in the case. The cause of liberty and Southern independence suffers. There is one great artery from which the whole body politic is sustained, and to which it must continue to look for support. It is the common civil law—through this channel the vitality of justice is sustained, civilization is encouraged and liberty is insured. But now this great artery, which has been so frequently leeched of late years, is lacerated in its most vital section and the life current is oozing out. The principle upon which we are dependent for our rights is now disregarded, and wholesome law has in a measure lost its claims on the people for their respect.

We speak of these things freely and earnestly, because if civil liberty is not maintained, then the thousands of gallant soldiers who have perished on the battlefields of the South have shed their blood in vain, and the revolution has been fought to no purpose.—We again urge that the people respect the laws of the land, and that these laws assert their supremacy.

THE PROVISION QUESTION.

Under this head the *Appeal* says:

The subsistence question is very properly engaging the attention of the press at present, and it should that of the people of the Confederacy without delay. A great danger threatens us—one to be feared more than the ravages of the public enemy will, if we are true to our cause, be able to make; and as this danger is entirely within our own control, and can be averted without sacrifice and without disturbing the laws of a healthy commercial intercourse, surely every energy should be devoted and reflection directed to devise measures to avert the calamity that looms before us.

The unprecedentedly high price of provisions is by no means legitimate. The figures asked and paid are not enhanced by a scarcity of supplies. The markets are abundantly supplied, yet in every section of the country prices are so high as to produce serious inconvenience, if not distress. In some sections they have reached a point already where honest subsistence among the poor and those of slender means is almost out of the question. Yet, as the Savannah, *Republican* remarks, the products of the earth for the last two years has been ample for the comfortable subsistence of all the inhabitants. It needs but to be properly apportioned to supply the wants of all. What is worse, there is nothing hopeful to look forward to in the future, even with the certainty of an abundant supply from the agricultural labors of the present year. Matters, instead of growing better, are daily becoming worse.

Have our people stopped for one moment to contemplate this alarming state of affairs, and the results to which it inevitably tends—as inevitably as that men, women and children are obliged to be fed and clothed in order to live? We feel assured they have not [illegible] face with that sober sense which its great importance demands. We stand on the brink of a moral volcano, and with an infatuation next to madness, sing, and pipe, and dance, and add to our already plethoric gains, as if all were well and perfectly safe. God grant that the eruption may never take place, but can we hope that a people will be saved who refuse to save themselves? He acts in His providences generally through human instrumentalities, and it is these—the thoughts, the hearts and the purses of those who are blessed with means—that should be aroused into action in order to save the country from calamity.

We have said there is no cause for the extortion practiced by the producers and peculators. We repeat it, and they assign none when remonstrated with, beyond the depreciation of the currency. But as the Richmond *Dispatch* asserts, the excuse is not valid. "It is not depreciated as much as prices would indicate. There are causes originating in the cupidity and heartlessness of men employed in commerce and in agriculture, which are weighing down the people and the cause, and which are threatening both more than the currency. Can the practice of these people be reformed? Can the distress they occasion be moderated by checking their extravagant demand upon consumers? These questions are growing more and more important. Something must be done. Produce must be distributed—prices must be reduced—gains be disgorged—or there will be suffering intense, and intense suffering will beget—what? Think of it."

PRESIDENT DAVIS AND GEN BRAGG.—The *Rebel* is not altogether satisfied with the manner in which the President denounced some of the people of Georgia and Tennessee in his Marietta speech, on account to Gen. Bragg. The *Rebel* says:

In the serenading speech of President Davis, reported in our telegrapic columns of yesterday morning, something is said about the "shafts of malice" which have been hurled against General Bragg, who, in contradiction thereto, is pronounced "a military commander of the first order."

We do not object to a free expression of opinion at all times, and feel no disposition to quarrel with a man because he is not our way of thinking; but here the license steps. Mr. Davis has a right to puff Gen. Bragg to his heart's content, but he has no right to descend to the undignified game of stigmatizing those who cannot agree with him. By going out of his way to inveigh against the thousands of patriotic citizens, whose homes and fortunes and families have been, in common with the interest of the whole country, sacrificed to the blundering lunacy of this man, the President offers a gratuitous insult, which irritates but cannot convert.

God, in his wisdom and glory, can bear witness to the purity of those who believe in their hearts that Braxton Bragg is not only no General; but that he is opposed to all freedom—of the press and of personal liberty—and the most dangerous centre of power in the Confederate States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 20th, 1863.

The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A

Askew, J A J
Anderson, Capt H

B

Bevers, Mrs Virginia
Byrd, Mrs Martha J
Brantley, Mrs M A
Bennett, Mrs Eugenia A
Boller, Miss Mary
Boyers, Col. T

C

Cross, Mrs Elizabeth
Cannaday, Wm
Christian, W H
Croom, N B

D

Dupree, Haley
Downing, Jos
Drake, Mrs Zeph

E

Edmonston, J P
Earnhardt, David

F

Fishery, Avon

G

Graham, R F

H

Honeycutt, Miss Francis

J

Johnson, Miss Helen
Jones, C A
Johnson, Elirus
Jones, Robert (colored)
Johnson Josiah
Johnson, Eldridge A

K

Kittrells, Miss L O 2

L

Lawrence, Jno S
Lenock, Mrs C

M

Miller, Miss Rachael W
Mitchell, Albert
Mosely, Edward

N

Norfleet, Frank S

P

Pullen, Miss Martha
Pace, Henry
Pullen, Miss A E

R

Reynolds, Capt J T
Rand, Mrs M R

S

Sanders, A W
Scott, Amos
Sawyer, A T

T

Timrod, Miss Edith
Tyler, Geo

W

Ware, T C
Williams, Mrs G J
Welch, Catharine
Walker, S G

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Exchange Notice, No. 7.
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONFEDERATE OFFICERS and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 6, Sept. 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other places before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudsen or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 46th Mississippi Regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers publish six times and send bills to the War Department. [Oct 21-6t

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for *cash*, if the purchaser desires it.

Oct 16-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE A TRACT OF LAND lying on Sandy Creek, in Franklin County, near Pierce's Mills, containing about 1,300 acres, which I propose to sell privately at any time before the 24th day of November next. If not sold privately on or before that day, then I shall sell the same publicly at the Court House in Warrenton on that day, either for CASH or BONDS, as the purchaser may prefer. The 24th day of November will be Tuesday of Warren County Court. In the meantime parties wishing information in respect to the Land can see me at my residence in the Eastern part of Franklin county, or Dr. R. E. Williams, in Warren.

Oct 21-3t A. D. WILLIAMS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM ME AT HIGH POINT, GUILford County, N. C., on the 12th instant, my negro man RUFUS. He is black, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, about 24 years old and likely. He says he was raised by Mrs. Snelling, of Pinola, Miss., and was purchased by me last Summer, of Lock Gibson Esq., near Concord, N. C. I will pay the above reward for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, or the above reward and all reasonable travelling expenses if brought to me.

JAMES MILLER,
Oct 21-tf High Point, N. C.

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Voters of the 2d Congressional District.—Fellow-citizens: I am a candidate for your suffrages at the next ensuing Congressional election. From different parts of the District citizens, respectable in number as in character, and irrespective of old political associations, have earnestly and repeatedly expressed to me their desire that I should become a candidate, and it is gratifying to me to know that while I follow my own inclinations in wishing to represent you in the next Congress, I am obeying the wishes of a large number of my fellow countrymen.

My connection with the army has long removed me from that familiar intercourse with the people at home that would, under different circumstances, be so desirable in order to be instructed in regard to public questions of policy before the country; with the soldiers, however, with whom I have shared as Captain of a company long the fatigues and exposures of the march and the bivouac, and the toils and dangers of duty, the case is different. I know his wants, and for him and his I feel should every warm-hearted patriot, the most profound sympathy. If I am elected I will use what industry and ability I possess to fulfil the obligations of the high trust to both classes. On the contrary, if the people should not choose to elect me, I will abide their judgment with the conviction that I have no right to criticise because it is given against me.

I am fully sensible of the distinction conferred by being elected to the position for which I am a candidate, and shall be as proud to receive as I shall be anxious and earnest to prove myself worthy of the responsible trust; but let the result be what it may, whether it shall retain me in my present line of duty or to transfer me to a new field, my efforts and my energies will be devoted to the cause of my struggling country, the paramount interest of which is to establish its separation from the North and obtain its recognition in the great family of nations as a free and independent nationality.

Oct 19-1w EDWARD C. YELLOWLEY

Standard and Observer copy one time and send bill to Capt. Y. at Rocky Mount.

We are authorized by the friends of Dr. J. G. RAMSAY, of Rowan, to announce that gentleman as a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Oct 19-td

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina—MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the Confederate States. If elected, fellow-citizens, I shall, without hesitation, favor the early repeal of certain laws passed by your present Congress. The conscription law I regard as unconstitutional and in its operations oppressive to many of the loyal men in the South. The tithing law is evidently a doubtful policy, onerous and oppressive to the people at large, and must result in a heavy loss to the Government. Much that may be collected from the people by the tithing men must decay and be lost to the Government before it can be used to the interest of either the people contributing their productions or the government receiving them, in which event the people must be called upon a second time to supply the loss of the first tenth. The early repeal of the conscription and tithing laws I favor from a deep sense of duty to what I conceive to be for the best interest of the country.

I am in favor of the passage of a law paying the private soldier one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month while in the service of the government. The necessity for the passage of such a law you cannot fail to see, at this day of high and extravagant prices asked for everything in the way of econimcal living.

I am in favor of a speedy termination of the war between the North and the South, on terms just and equitable to all the rights, honor and dignity of the Southern people—a war which is laying waste millions upon millions of property, and bringing poverty in its stead to the doors of thousands of helpless widows and orphans, a war which has and is offering up thousands of the noblest sons of the South to melt away in blood and carnage in an unGodly strife. I am for peace.

I am, very truly, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Bertie County, Sept. 24, 1863. [Oct 15-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.

Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, has consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir.

Sept 29-td

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS.

Sept 29-td

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held n November next. Aug 8-td

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, October 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

I. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT OF THE General Assembly, passed July 7th, 1863, was intended to apply to the militia as then organised, and not to the organization for Home Defence.

II. The Commissions of the Militia Officers are suspended only while members of the Home Guard organization and doing duty in it. When not on duty, they may be required by the Commanders of their Regiments to assist them in the execution of orders from this office.

III. The officers and men of the Guard for Home Defence will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and the General Regulations of the Confederate States Army, when called out by orders from this office, either for drill or for special or general service.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Oct 17-1w Adjutant General.

All daily papers in the State will copy one week, and other papers two weeks.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Militia.)
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 19.

THE MILITIA OFFICERS IN EACH COUNTY where the Guard for Home Defence has been or may hereafter [illegible] over to the command [illegible] and ammunition [illegible] the State, taking receipts for the same.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Oct 19-1w Adjutant General.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS [illegible] TO B COMPANY Home Guard [illegible] from [illegible] cause whatever are notified to be present with their papers on or before next Saturday, on which day will be sent by the Law directs. This notice is given by order of the Colonel of the Regiment.

Oct 20-5t W. R. RICHARDSON